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मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 5238 (2001): Transport of Poultry - Code of Practice
[FAD 5: Livestock Feeds, Equipment and Systems]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

कुक्कुट परिवहन — रीति संहिता

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

TRANSPORT OF POULTRY —
CODE OF PRACTICE

(*Second Revision*)

ICS 03.220.01; 65.020.030

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Second Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Livestock Husbandry Systems and Equipment Sectional Committee had been approved by the Food and Agriculture Division Council.

The demand for poultry has steadily boosted up because of rapid industrialization, urbanization and increase in population. This has necessitated the movement of poultry from rural areas of production to the points of consumption in cities and townships. There is, therefore, a need to prevent mortality due to poor transport conditions of the live wealth of poultry during transit. This standard has been prepared to meet this need.

Earlier this standard was published in two parts: IS 5238 (Part 1) : 1982 covered transport of day-old chicks and turkey poults whereas IS 5238 (Part 2) : 1982 covered transport of poultry other than those covered in Part 1. While reviewing these standards committee decided to amalgamate them into one standard to make it more comprehensive and user-friendly. With the publication of this standard the above mentioned standards shall be withdrawn.

In the preparation of this standard due consideration has been given to the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act*, 1960 and the Rules framed thereunder. However, it is subject to restrictions imposed under these wherever applicable.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2:1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

TRANSPORT OF POULTRY — CODE OF PRACTICE

(*Second Revision*)

1 SCOPE

This standard covers the minimum requisites for the transport of poultry by rail, road and air.

2 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 Poultry

Include day-old chicks and turkey poults, chickens, quails, guinea fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys.

2.1.1 Chicks — Day-old chicks only.

2.1.2 Poults — Day-old turkeys only.

3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The containers shall be properly cleaned and sterilized before the poultry is placed in them.

3.2 Poultry shall not be exposed to the sunlight, rain, direct blast of air and extreme temperatures during transport.

3.3 Day-Old Chicks and Turkey Poults

3.3.1 Chicks and poults shall be packed and despatched immediately after hatching and not stored in boxes for any length of time before despatch.

NOTE — The aim shall be for consignments to arrive at destination within the shortest possible time of being taken out of the incubator; 72 h shall normally be regarded as the maximum period from incubator to brooder in winter and 48 h in summer.

3.3.2 Every effort shall be made to ensure that chicks and poults arrive as quickly as possible at the despatching site.

3.3.3 Personal attention shall be given by the consignor or the forwarding agent to ensure that all consignments are kept out of direct sunlight, rain and drought.

3.3.4 Great care shall be taken to carry the boxes in a level position so that chicks are not in danger of falling over on to their backs. Piling up of other merchandise over and around chick boxes shall be avoided.

3.4 Poultry Other Than Day-Old Chicks and Turkey Poults

3.4.1 The poultry to be transported shall be healthy and in good condition. Poultry shall be examined and certified by a qualified veterinarian for freedom from infectious diseases and fitness to undertake the journey.

3.4.1.1 Poultry transported in the same container shall be of the same species and of the same age group.

3.4.2 Poultry shall be properly fed and watered before it is placed in containers for transportation. Extra feed and water shall be provided in suitable troughs fixed in the containers.

3.4.2.1 Arrangements shall be made for watering and feeding during transportation. During hot weather, watering should be ensured every 6 h.

3.4.3 The chick boxes shall not be kept in air-tight container vehicle and also proper ventilation shall be maintained during transportation.

3.4.4 Male stock shall not be transported with female stock in the same container.

3.4.5 Over-crowding shall be avoided.

4 ROAD TRAVEL

4.1 In road journey the poultry shall be placed in a proper container. The container shall not be put on the roof of the vehicle but shall be put inside the vehicle, easily approachable for inspection during transit.

4.2 An attendant shall be present at all times and shall ensure that proper transit conditions are observed.

5 RAIL TRAVEL

5.1 In case the journey is for more than 12 h, an attendant shall accompany the consignment.

5.2 As far as possible poultry shall be transported in wagons having adequate facilities for ventilation and no other merchandise which may result in mortality of birds shall be loaded in the same wagon.

6 AIR TRAVEL

For international transport the containers carrying poultry shall be kept in pressurized compartments

with regulated temperature. The containers shall preferably be kept near the door and shall be unloaded immediately on arrival.

7 CONTAINERS FOR TRANSPORTATION

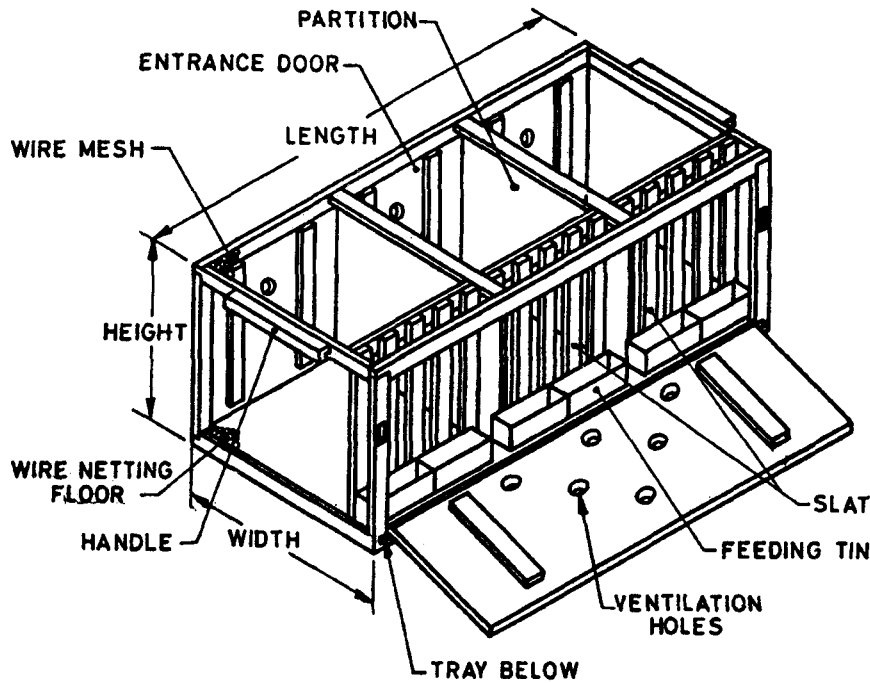
7.1 Containers used to transport poultry shall be of such material which will not collapse or crumble. They shall be well ventilated and designed to protect the health of poultry by giving it adequate space and safety. The containers shall be designed as: (a) to render it impossible for birds to crowd into the corners during transportation, and (b) to avoid the danger of boxes being stocked to close together as to interfere with ventilation.

7.2 The minimum floor space per bird in the containers for transporting poultry shall be as given in Table 1. The recommended cage is shown in Fig. 1. Its dimensions shall be as given in Table 1.

7.3 All containers shall be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephone number of the consignor and the consignee.

7.4 Special Requirement for Chicks and Poult

7.4.1 The containers for transporting chicks and poults shall be either of types shown in Fig. 2. Its size shall be as given in Table 1. When there is a significant change in the number of birds to be transported, the size of container shall be reduced or increased correspondingly.



NOTE—Wire mesh shall be provided on the top, bottom and the sides of the cage.

FIG. 1 RECOMMENDED CAGE

Table 1 Containers for Transportation of Poultry
(Clauses 7.2 and 7.4.1)

Sl No.	Kind of Poultry	Minimum Space Floor cm ²	Dimension, cm			Maximum Number in a Container
			Length	Width	Height	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i)	Month-old chickens	75	60	30	18	24
ii)	Three month old chickens	230	55	50	35	12
iii)	Adult stock (excluding geese and turkeys)	480	115	50	45	12
iv)	Geese and turkeys	900	120	75	75	10 (Young)
		1 300	75	35	75	2 (Growing)
		1 900	55	35	75	1 (grown up)
v)	Chicks	—	60	45	12	80
vi)	Poult	—	60	45	12	60

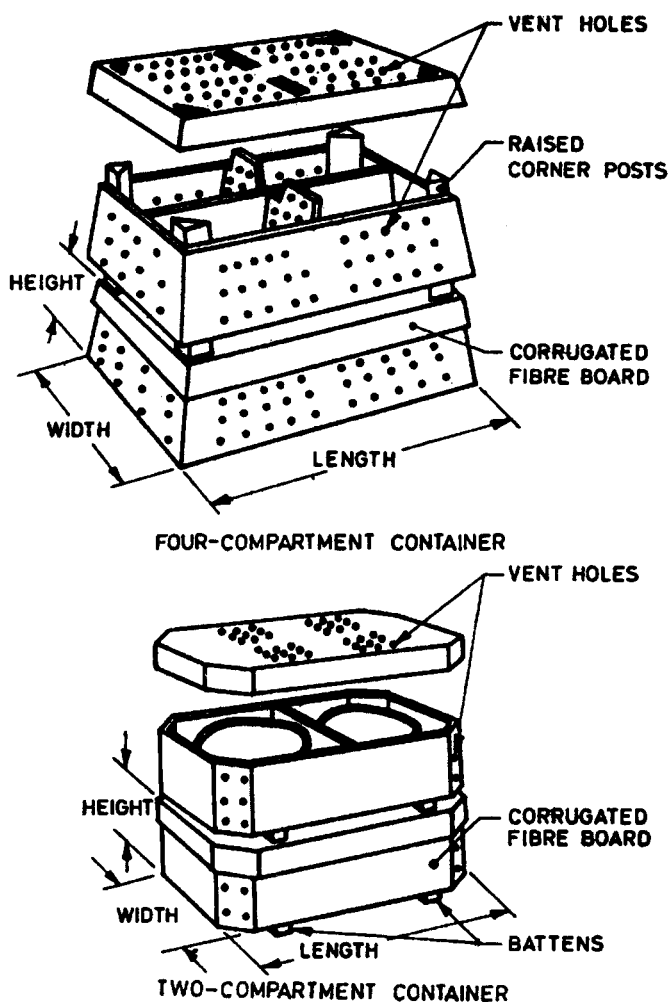


FIG. 2 RECOMMENDED TYPES OF CONTAINERS

7.4.2 The chick boxes shall be made of double corrugated paper measuring 2.00 mm thickness in the partition and cover rest 3.00 mm thickness on the floor of chick boxes for preventing collapse. The bottom of the container on which chicks are to be placed shall have corrugated surface besides the requirements given in 7.4.1. Wall of the chick boxes on the side corners shall be provided with the semi-circular extra side wall to prevent piling in corners.

7.4.3 A layer of suitable cushioning and absorbent material such as wood, wool paper cuttings and chopped straw shall be provided at bottom of the container.

7.4.4 The container shall be properly sealed to avoid pilferage.

7.4.5 The following instructions shall be printed on a label and fixed to the lid or printed directly on the sides:

CAUTION — Day-old chicks and poults handle with care, protect from heat, cold and direct blast of air.

8 CARE IN TRANSIT

8.1 The consignee shall be informed about the train, transport or flight number and its time of arrival well in advance.

8.2 Poultry shall not be transported continuously for more than 6 h. Whole batch shall be inspected at every 6 h interval.

8.3 The transportation shall not remain stationary for more than 30 min. During this period, it should be parked in shade and arrangements should be made for feeding and watering.

8.4 All precautions against fire shall be taken. Provision of fire extinguishers in transporters shall be provided.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters :

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002
Telephones : 323 01 31, 323 33 75, 323 94 02

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all offices)

Regional Offices :

	Telephone
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110 002	{ 323 76 17 323 38 41
Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi CALCUTTA 700 054	{ 337 84 99, 337 85 61 337 86 26, 337 91 20
Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160 022	{ 60 38 43 60 20 25
Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600 113	{ 235 02 16, 235 04 42 235 15 19, 235 23 15
Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East) MUMBAI 400 093	{ 832 92 95, 832 78 58 832 78 91, 832 78 92
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